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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

ROBERT JOSEPH MCCARTY,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN V. ROOS, et al.,

Defendants.

2:11-CV-1538 JCM (NJK)

ORDER

Presently before the court is a motion to dismiss individual capacity claims filed by defendants Hillary Clinton, John Roos, Joseph Koen, Stuart Delery, Vincent Garvey and Lynn Lee (“federal defendants”). (Doc. # 193). *Pro se* plaintiff Robert Joseph McCarty filed a response in opposition. (Doc. # 202).

Also before the court is plaintiff’s motion to strike an untimely filing by federal defendants. (Doc. # 237). However, the court need not consider federal defendants’ late reply in disposing of the instant motion, so plaintiff’s motion to strike will be denied as moot.

In this case, plaintiff Robert Joseph McCarty asserts numerous claims against federal defendants based on his registration as a tier-one sex offender in Nevada. Plaintiff argues that he was denied due process when he was convicted of a sex crime in Japan, and thus that it violates several of his constitutional rights to require him to register as a sex offender in the United States. Plaintiff requests relief in the form of \$850,000 as well as the expunction of all records that identify him as a convicted felon and a sex offender.

1 On December 7, 2012, the court issued an order dismissing all claims against federal
 2 defendants, but gave leave for plaintiff to amend his complaint. (Doc. # 112). In this order the court
 3 stated, “if the second amended complaint is similarly deficient, the court may conclude that further
 4 leave to amend would be futile.” *Id.* Subsequently, plaintiff filed an amended complaint that raises
 5 claims that are strikingly similar to the claims in his prior complaint, but now adds that federal
 6 defendants’ actions violate more constitutional provisions than he had first alleged.

7 On February 10, 2014, the court issued an order dismissing the second amended complaint
 8 as to federal defendants in their official capacities, as it failed to sufficiently allege that any of
 9 plaintiff’s constitutional rights were violated. (Doc. # 234). Federal defendants now request that the
 10 court similarly dismiss the claims against them in their individual capacities. (Doc. # 193).

11 **I. Legal standard**

12 A court may dismiss a plaintiff’s complaint for “failure to state a claim upon which relief can
 13 be granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A properly pled complaint must provide “[a] short and plain
 14 statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2); *Bell*
 15 *Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). While Rule 8 does not require detailed factual
 16 allegations, it demands “more than labels and conclusions” or a “formulaic recitation of the elements
 17 of a cause of action.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (citation omitted).

18 “Factual allegations must be enough to rise above the speculative level.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S.
 19 at 555. Thus, to survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter to
 20 “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. at 1949 (citation omitted).

21 In *Iqbal*, the Supreme Court clarified the two-step approach district courts are to apply when
 22 considering motions to dismiss. First, the court must accept as true all well-pled factual allegations
 23 in the complaint; however, legal conclusions are not entitled to the assumption of truth. *Id.* at 1950.
 24 Mere recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported only by conclusory statements, do not
 25 suffice. *Id.* at 1949.

26 . . .

27 . . .

1 Second, the court must consider whether the factual allegations in the complaint allege a
2 plausible claim for relief. *Id.* at 1950. A claim is facially plausible when the plaintiff's complaint
3 alleges facts that allow the court to draw a reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the
4 alleged misconduct. *Id.* at 1949.

5 Where the complaint does not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of
6 misconduct, the complaint has "alleged—but not shown—that the pleader is entitled to relief." *Id.*
7 (internal quotations omitted). When the allegations in a complaint have not crossed the line from
8 conceivable to plausible, plaintiff's claim must be dismissed. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570.

9 The Ninth Circuit addressed post-*Iqbal* pleading standards in *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202,
10 1216 (9th Cir. 2011). The *Starr* court stated, "First, to be entitled to the presumption of truth,
11 allegations in a complaint or counterclaim may not simply recite the elements of a cause of action,
12 but must contain sufficient allegations of underlying facts to give fair notice and to enable the
13 opposing party to defend itself effectively. Second, the factual allegations that are taken as true must
14 plausibly suggest an entitlement to relief, such that it is not unfair to require the opposing party to
15 be subjected to the expense of discovery and continued litigation." *Id.*

16 **II. Discussion**

17 As an initial matter, the court acknowledges that the amended complaint and opposition to
18 the instant motion are *pro se*, and therefore must be held to less stringent standards. *Erickson v.*
19 *Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) ("A document filed *pro se* is to be liberally construed, and a *pro se*
20 complaint, however inartfully pleaded, must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings
21 drafted by lawyers.") (internal quotations and citations omitted).

22 Plaintiff's second amended complaint attacks the constitutionality of the Sex Offender
23 Registration Notification Act's ("SORNA") foreign conviction provision as applied in this case as
24 well as the alleged conduct of federal defendants in relation to the enforcement of this provision.
25 Specifically, plaintiff alleges that this provision violates plaintiff's procedural and substantive due
26 process rights as well as his rights under the First, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Fourteenth
27 Amendments to the United States Constitution.

1 In its order dismissing plaintiff's claims against federal defendants in their official capacities,
2 the court individually analyzed the claims and concluded that none of them sufficiently alleged a
3 constitutional violation. (Doc. # 234). The court also stated that because plaintiff had twice been
4 given leave to amend and still failed to put forward cognizable claims, dismissal with prejudice was
5 appropriate. *Id.*

6 Federal defendants argue that plaintiff's claims are barred under the doctrine of qualified
7 immunity. "Qualified immunity protects government officials 'from liability for civil damages insofar
8 as their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a
9 reasonable person would have known. '" *Pearson v. Callahan*, 555 U.S. 223, 231 (2009) (quoting
10 *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982)).

11 Because plaintiff has failed to allege that any of his constitutional rights were violated, he
12 falls far short of claiming that there was an infringement upon a *clearly established* constitutional
13 right. Therefore, plaintiff's claims in this matter are barred under the doctrine of qualified immunity.
14 Because plaintiff has been given leave to amend twice by this court and still has been unable to state
15 a cognizable claim, the court will dismiss the claims against federal defendants with prejudice.

16 Accordingly,

17 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that federal defendants' motion
18 to dismiss individual capacity claims (doc. # 193) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

19 It is further ordered that plaintiff's claims against defendants Hillary Clinton, John Roos,
20 Joseph Koen, Stuart Delery, Vincent Garvey and Lynn Lee are DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE.

21 It is further ordered that plaintiff's motion to strike (doc. # 237) is DENIED as moot.

22 DATED April 8, 2014.

23
24 
25 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**